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who dream of a United States of the World . . would dethrone science and reason and . . substitute . . brute force.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

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**Butler, Elizabeth B.** *Women and the Trades, Pittsburg, 1907-08.* Pp. 440.

Price, \$1.50. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1909.

This volume, the first of that proposed series of six in which the findings of the Pittsburg Survey will be summarized and set forth for the Russell Sage Foundation, deals, sometimes minutely, at all times closely, with those outward aspects of race origins, occupations, environments, wages, and conditions of social life which appeared of moment and interest to the investigator. It is an inquiry relating to some twenty-two thousand women engaged in the food and tobacco industries, the laundries, the metal and glass and printing and garment trades, and other industries in the city of Pittsburg. Besides the matter of the actual inquiry, the book contains many illustrations, some notes upon the state restrictions upon working hours, an excellent bibliography and a very useful index, together with a large number of tables showing the distribution of the workers in trade groups, the industrial subdivisions of labor, the rates of wages in each group and trade, percentages, and the like, and also considerable data relative to the sanitary conditions of labor and living. These tabular comparisons form not the least part of the work and give evidence of the care and patience of the investigator. With this volume before us, it is now possible to glean some hint of the general methods and lines upon which this investigation has been conducted, and to anticipate somewhat the values which will attach to it. While as a whole the work can scarcely be said to add materially to what was already known in general terms within the trades either by implication or directly, it will have a very distinct value as a compilation, and as a basis for future investigations. It may very well be that in the completed series of investigations it will achieve a more definite place, with a greater co-ordination and more emphatic values. This book gives us at least a measure of the problem.

GEORGE D. HARTLEY.

*New York.*

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**Dealey, James Q.** *Sociology.* Pp. 405. Price, \$1.50. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1909.

In this compact and comprehensive volume Professor Dealey has made, as he says in his preface, an "attempt to simplify the teachings of sociology and to show how they may be applied to social problems." He has before him always the thought that "civilization is made up of the sum total of achievements" either genetic or telic. The author does not mean that social groups always planned out their achievements. "They grew spontaneously, naturally, genetically and were determined by the particular needs and con-

ditions at the time. . . . Achievements came under the stress of material necessity or of a growing mentality seeking means of expression."

Professor Dealey aims to present in Part I the fundamental principles upon which any constructive policy should be based. In the first four chapters he discusses the Place of Sociology among the Sciences, Early Social Development, Achievement and Civilization and Social Psychology. In the following chapters of Part I, the development of social institutions, the family, the state, religion, morals and culture is traced from their beginnings.

But progress tends more and more toward conscious achievement. Having arrived at certain fundamental principles of association and development, the author shows how, with telic purpose, *society* may gradually eliminate ignorance, exploitation, pauperism, crime, intemperance and sexual immorality. Thus society may consciously "accelerate its rate of progress."

The book aims to present the sociological problem as a unit. Some may take issue with the author as to whether much that he has included in his treatment is really sociology at all. This is largely a matter of opinion. At least, he has given the material which seems most necessary for a student who is beginning the study of sociology. The broad field covered has made brevity of statement necessary, which may be regarded sometimes as almost dogmatic, and has precluded a wealth of illustration which must be supplied by the instructor who uses the book as a text. The need of an elementary text in sociology leads us cordially to welcome Professor Dealey's book into the field.

R. E. CHADDOCK.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

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**Eastman, F. M.** *The Law of Taxation in Pennsylvania.* 2 vols. Pp. xlvii, 1100. Price, \$12.00. Newark: Soney & Sage, 1909.

Aside from the regular reports of the different states dealing with their individual fiscal affairs, little has been written on state and local taxation prior to 1900. Even at the present time the literature on this subject is more or less crudely arranged or limited in scope. It is therefore a matter of more than usual interest that this is a handy, concise reference to the working of taxation machinery in one of the largest and most prosperous commonwealths of the Union.

Excepting one or two topics, the field is thoroughly covered, including the details of assessment and collection, as well as the particular illustrations of various taxes from which the state derives revenue. The methods and powers of taxation of cities of the different classes receive individual attention. A noteworthy addition to the ordinary scope of the work is made by the insertion of a chapter on the Federal Corporation Tax, which is treated without peroration or explanation, in the same legal and analytic manner as the other subjects. Copious citations are appended and a satisfactory index. No attempt is made to theorize, nor does the style permit of argument. The work is a lucid digest of legislation, designed to aid primarily the lawyer and administrator. But to the layman and taxpayer as well it